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FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1841.

RELIGIOUS. BARTHOLOMEW S. CALVIN-A STOCK-

NO. 31,---VOL. XXVI.

BRIDGE INDIAN.

sway, and realize its transforming efficacy.

brother of David Brainerd, to receive a liber

ed, brother of David Brainerd, to receive a noeral education; but in his sophomore year in college, the funds failed in consequence of the revohammer war, and he was obliged to abandon his
scales. For many years afterwards he taught
school, and about thirty-four years ago united
with a Baptist church, but became intemperate.
Still the upbraidings of conscience were very setere, and at times he would resolve on reformaty the strong had the habit become, that

sed work. From that time till the day of

he regarded as one of his greatest privile-was a grief; yet he submitted to it with Chris-resignation. He dwelt much upon the right-ness and merits of Jesus Christ for pardon of

ng back upon his past life, that it seeme

the time to deprive him of the comfort

elf, in the latter part of his life, and

He often referred to the 85th hymn, 2d

As spring opened and the warm weather came he became more and more feeble, and his enduced first hastening. He appeared to be per-

conscious of it, and spoke as though he ex

by slow degrees, and for days to flicker, as

out by slow degrees, and for days to flic

al to the 51st psalm, 1st part, L. M.

death he was an eminent example of temper-ce and godliness. Never, perhaps, was there greater change in any man. Seldom have I en one who uniformly exhibited such deep, and

Marsh, the Missionary, has furnished the following narrative of an aged Indian; which ilstrates the power of the Gospel of Christ, and its beneficial results upon all those who submit to its Bartholomew S. Calvin, a Delaware by nation; a the year 1771 or 1772, at the solicitation of the society in Scotland for propagating Christian mowledge, was selected by the Rev. John Brain-

and at times he would resolve on reforma-Yet so strong had the habit become, that then he broke his resolution, and ruin seemed itable. But God, in the plentitude of his e and mercy, saw fit to rescue him when he used ripe for eternal ruin, and after he had k of the intoxicating cup until reason and in-ct were well nigh destroyed. Soon after the ion was established among the Stockbridge ans, in 1828, there was a powerful revival of rion, and Mr. C. was one of the subjects of blassed work. From that time till the day of persecution has arisen, which is raging in that quarter. The following facts in connection with it, will be found interesting. They are extracted from a Calcutta newspaper:

"A poor Christian had been nurdered by a large

"A poor Christian had been murdered by a large body of lathials, said to be employed for that purpose by the Gomashta of a certain Value of the Judge; and these lathials, had been gathered together from these lathials. The case was investigated by illicit mixed marriage contracted by the most considerable. these lathials, had been gathered together from several villages. The case was investigated by the magistrate, who having had strong grounds to satisfy himself, on the testimony of no less than fifteen witnesses, that the prisoners were neturally guilty of the deed, committed the case to the Court of Sessions. It appears that the Judge has ordered the prisoners to be discharged on bail, deeming the evidence of the fifteen witnessess, who are all Christians, insufficient to convict them; and has directed another batch.

THE CONTRAST;

seen one who uniformly exhibited such deep, and unfeggred humility in all his deportment, but expecially in prayer. Here he appeared a suppliment indeed. His humility appeared to rise from a does sense of the similaries and departity of his own heart, and of the greatness and holiness of Ged. I pon inquiring of him at a certain time resecting his feelings, "Sometimes," he replied, my similar is so high before me, and appear a great that I inquire if it is possible for such a same as I an ever to be saved;" At another issue, at a church meeting, when the members were expressing their feelings in turn, he said, "law a great many doubts about myself that I am at a Christian, because I see so much heir, and is no long and the latter than the same are there; so I am encouraged still to hope. And there I am an old man, and must so make the server, the safe of mid with a residence of the charm of the condition of the

once more returned.

From the Malta Times.

The plant is the hidden evils of my heart that trouble me, and because I have so much inducting sim." To the inquiry whether he had not at times precious views of Christ? "Oh tes," says he, "but not as much as I could wish."

Whits I assured him that no strange thing had happened to him, he listened with a child-like suplicity to every word, and at the close of the supplicity to every word, and at the close of the left interview I prayed with him; and when he left interview I pra This man possessed naturally a strong mind be returned to the same constant companions. In the same city, who would have supposed that this circumstance could have given an occasion to his holiness and his delegate for an act the most oppressive, outrages, and unjustifiable wordshippers I ever saw; and see he appeared to receive with great meekness are he appeared to receive with great meekness engrafted word. For a few of the last years his life, however, he was able to attend meets but little, in consequence of a severe fit of class some years ago, which was attended his slight paralysis. To be thus deprived of his regarded as one of his greatest priviles have regarded as one of his greatest priviles was a grief; yet he submitted to it with Chrissis was a grief; yet he submitted to it with Chrissis. olic, took advantage, we will not say unduly, but unfortunately, of the death of her Protestant hus-band, to bring up his children according to the salvation and upon our entire dependence see in order to be saved. Such were the ing views which he had of himself, when

pand, to bring up his charren according to the rites of her own Church.

The son with a natural as well as an enlightened preference for the faith of his father and his country, although delicacy and tenderness towards his remaining parent prevented him from openly recanting from her Church, rejoiced in uniting himself to a Protestant wife, and as a British subhimself to a Protestant wife, and as a British sub-ject, deemed himself free to follow the dictates of his conscience, without seeking the Pope's per-

sion, was "upon the verge of eternity." So tidd his sins appear to him at times, as well sown unworthiness, that he would express On this pretence, he and his wife were seized on the day of their marriage, and imprisoned i different convents. The bride, as a Protestan different convents. The bride, as a Protestant, was returned to her father's house after a few days, but the husband, in spite of his appeal to the British Consul, in defiance of his declaration, that he was of his father's religious persuasion, and was prepared openly to unite himself to the church of his ancestors, remained incarcerated for days, during which period he was threatened with the convention of the church of his ancestors. with ruin and exile, unless he compelled his bride to profess the Roman Catholic faith. She, though in her father's house, was subject to the same un-remitting persecutions, and the inevitable ruin which stared her husband in the face, should the threat of exile be carried into execution, and he be compelled to abandon his commer-cial uffairs, had such an affect upon her, that, see-

"Most Holl Father:

"The undersigned ______, a British subject, residing _____, the most humble servant of your holiness, with the most profound respect, declares, that, being by divine mercy instructed of the errors in which she was born, she is ready to abjure schism and heresy, and to return within the pale of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church pale of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church

in whose fath alone there is salvation.

"Therefore, it is that she courageously prostrates herself with her husband in a — at

It was on a Sabbath afternoon, while conducting a course of meetings for religious services in a hospital and alms-house, in the District of Columbia, that the events which we are about to relate occurred.

The attendance on these meetings was always good, and there were generally present from the hospital about ten sailors. On one of these occasions during the month of October, 1829, I was informed by the steward of the house, that there had been brought there since I was last present, at man by the name of John Wheeler, a captain of one of the coasting vessels, in the last stage of consumption; and that he expressed much desire to converse with me on the subject of eternity, to which he believed himself fast hastening. I immediately went to the sailor's ward, where he was lying, and found him in a truly distressing condition; ill in body, but especially so in mind. The steward of the house having mentioned the object of my visit, he expressed himself much variable, thench in very harbon terms, his articles.

is recovery was doubtful; but the old man views of eldenerly the hand of God in it, and he was greated that elder with his dying produced that the sage of the time of the production of the pro you find the Lord Jesus to be your Saviour? he faintly, but decidedly answered, yes. Being asked if he feared to die? He shook his head, comes the plainly intimating death presented no fears to him. On Monday morning, being the ninth day since I had first seen him, he breathed his last. A short time before his death, a pious female, residing at the Asylum, in the family of the steward, equest called to see him, understanding near his end. She found him totally speechless. Upon asking him, Where he placed his trust for eternity? He raised his finger and inted to the skies. She asked him, if he found sus to be his friend? He bowed his head: his eyes upward seemed fro movement of his lips engaged in prayer, and in a

w moments preathed his last.

With deep regret that I could not be present ith him in his last moments, I called house the evening of the day he died, and from his comrades, who occupied the same room, learned the particulars of his death. On con-versing with them on this sad occurrence, they informed me—that frequently during his illness, in the dead of night they would be awakened by his violent coughing, and would hear him in prayer to God exclaim, God be merciful to me a er for the Lord Jesus Christ's sake.

Thus died Capt. John Wheeler, about forty ears of age, away from his family, relatives, and nends, but not we trust away from his God. "The soul that to Jesus hath fled for repose, He will not, He will not desert to his foes; That soul, though all hell shall endeavor to shake, He'll never, no never—no, never forsake."

About four months after the incident above related, I was again called upon during one of my Sunday evening visitations at the same asylum, to visit the bed side of a sailor, who had been brought visit the bed side of a sanor, who had occu broughter there a few days previous. His disorder was small pox, and of a very aggravated nature. Upon entering into conversation with him, I found him aware of his danger, but without the slightest hope in the Lord Jesus. I spoke to him of the necessity of a change of heart, if he would stand before the bar of God a subject of His mercy.

death. He continued to languish until the 28th of May, when he closed his earthly pilgrimage, and gently sunk into the arms of death without a struggle, aged seventy-nine years and three months.

It is fair to say that we believe the Consul did struggle, aged seventy-nine years and three months.

Whark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

His funeral was attended on the day following, when I addressed the people from 1st Cornthaus, 15: 57; and then we united in singing a part of the hymn which he had requested to have sung; and the remainder of it was sung as the procession moved slowly to the grave, where his remains were deposited to await the sound of the archangel's trumpet.

PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS AT KISHINAGHUR, IN INDIA.

It will be remembered by our readers, that, a short time ago very extensive awakening took place at Kishnaghru in India, and the meaning of the proper than the content of the prope found him very near his end: his disorder was so svery violent as to produce a severe swelling in his throat; this rendered his breathing so difficult and distressing, as to produce fits of suffocation. Owing to his low condition, I was unable to exchange a syllable with him. And shortly after I left the house he breathed his last. Deeply do I fear, that as he had lived without God in the world, he died without any hope for eternity.

You have my reader in these authentic narratives, the case of two individuals in the same

Too have my reader in these authentic nar-ratives, the case of two individuals in the same pursuits of life—of one who, when God called him from this world, was found willing and pre-pared to meet Him, in the other case, you find one when also called, unwilling and unprepared to go. The one to receive the blessing of eternal life: the other the sentence of eternal wo. Do they not present a striking contrast? And like which of them do you desire shall be your lot? Have you made preparation for a dying hour? Have you repented? Have you believed in the Lord Jesus Christ? If you have done these

But the summer is of all seasons just the time when you ought to attend the prayer-meeting regularly. Business is so urgent, the world so engressing, that you find small time to read and pray. The whirl of care banishes reflection, and you are in danger of being swallowed up in the world. It would be well if you should daily meet your brethren around the social altar, call unitedly on God for more abundant supplies of restraining grace, quicken each other's nearts by mutual counsel, encouragement, and reproof, and thus by

year, or drowsiness at twilight. The more the pray, the more they love to pray, the easier be omes the duty of attending meetings of prayer. the more their joys are increased and multiplied, as they press on toward their final rest.

These suggestions are not made to reproach the lukewarm, but to arouse them to the enjoyment of their privileges. It is not easy to mingle with this harrassing and distracting world with-out being constantly in danger of losing devotional feelings. Even those whose ocupations are of a sacred nature, find that business does drown a spirit of prayer, unless the heart be kept with all diligence. And these social meetings which have been kept in all ages of the church, are powerful aids to a holy life. They ought to be er, oppressed with the heat, may refresh and other himself for his toilsome pilgrimage Doubtless many will read these hints who have abandoned the prayer-meeting for the present. Let a word in season be heeded by such, and their room for prayer be filled hereaf-

WHO ON EARTH SHOULD DESPAIR. READING A TRACT, THE MEANS OF HOPEFUL CONVERSION.

Extract from the Report of a Tract Missi , as presented to the Board of the New York by Tract Society, at their last public meeting. "In the State's Prison at Singsing, the female convicts are placed under the superintendence of matron, who is a member of a matron, who is a member of a church in this city; and as a large proportion of them are, when they enter the prison, altogether uneducated, she teaches them to read, encourages them to commit to memory portions of the holy Scripthres, and occasionally places tracts in their cells, thus rendering important aid to the chaplain in his efforts to do good. In June last, a woman who had thus been tament to read after spending a wretched been taught to read, after spending a wretched among the last things he spoke ration of the spoke ration of the spoke of death without fear, and continued last speak for three or four days before his smaller to some sample to the bar of God a subject of His mercy. He bad no geometra, the bad neglected the welfare of his speak for the bad not much as the sound that the was very well aware of this, but she found in her room a tract, the title of his country, though dead yet speaking, —United we and praying, but altogether unable to sleep, told the matron that on the present count his she had no sooner read, than she became agitated, so in the two she found in

a week, when she received a clear sense of divine mercy, and was then overwhelmed by a view of the riches of divine grace, as before she had been by a view of her sinfulness, and as much filled with joy, as before she had been with sorrow.

The writer of this report, having, by invitation preached to the prisoners, was informed of these particulars by the matron, who added her testimony that nothing in the conduct of the woman, had ny that nothing in the conduct of the woman, had for a moment raised the slightest doubt in her mind, of the conversion being genuine. He was also allowed an interview with the woman herself, and received from her in clear and simple lan-guage, a similar statement of what the Lord had done for her soul. He examined her experience with much attention, but could elicit nothing of an inconsistent character; and now, after the reality of the conversion has been tested four months, he feels himself justified in reporting it.

And who is this women to whom God has thus

extended his mercy? The writer asked her what her life had been

To what vices had she been particularly ad-

Every vice. How long had she been addicted to gross im-

From childhood. What was the offence for which she was suffer.

g imprisonment? In the night, after drinking to excess, she entered the chamber of another woman for the purpose of killing her; and having with a razor shed her blood, she left her, supposing her to have been dead. Her victim's life was saved, but in her own estimation and in the sight of God, she was a

Did she view her imprisonment with any impa-

Did she view her imprisonment with any impatience or any longing for its termination?

She thought her imprisonment had been the greatest blessing, except the conversion of her soul, that she had ever received. She dreaded going again into the world, and only hoped that after she should have served out her full term, the Lord might providentially once some way by tan hearts during the heat of the season. Busi-ness drives more incessantly than in winter; la-bor exhausts the system more; drowsiness comes with the twilight; and the Christian easily finds an excuse for absenting himself from the place of prayer, by saying to himself that he shall go to sleep if he goes to meeting.

But the summer is of all seasons just the time when you count to attend the prayer precipits rea-

INCIDENT OF THE LAST WAR.

The following eloquent extract is from a speech by Rev. Spencer II. Cone, before the late Trienni-Baltimore. Mr. Cone, who was an officer in the last war, and afterwards, (previous to his conversion) a popular actor at the Theatre, has been for several years past the paster of the Oliver-street Church, New-York, and for nine years President of the General Baptist Convention. He was addressing his brethren upon the importance of Usios.

prise union is indispensable. Do soldiers, and politicians, and men of the world, appreciate duly the importance of this principle, in their various spheres of action? God forbid that they should be wiser in their generation, than the children of light are in theirs. In coming to this house to-day, my heart was deeply affected, while I leaned upon the arm of a brother and gazed upon the Calvert-street monument, erected to the memory of the brave men who fell at the battle of North of the brave men who tell at the battle of North Point, Sept. 12, 1814. The first names which my eyes rested upon, were McComas and Wells; and in an instant the scenes of that memorable day were present. We belonged to the battalion of Sharp Shooters, and were stationed in the edge of od, some five or six miles from the Point when one of the Videts riding furiously to head quarters, delivered the stirring news that the Brit-ish were landing below us. The General imme-diately sent one of his aids along the line for two undred volunteers, including forty Sharp Shooters, to feel the pulse of the enemy. As they step-ped out, one after another, Wells said to me, "I am this day twenty-one years old—just out of my apprenticeship: I know I shall be shot, but I'll go with you—live or die." We advanced rapidly to ascertain the position of the invaders, and were soon upon them; swiftly flew the leaden messengers, and one of the first was sent to poor Wells passed through his head and he faint! ed, I am a dead man. Oh, never shall I forget the sound of his voice as he uttered the words, nor the expression of his glassy eye, as he looked

up in my face—fell across my feet, and expired.
"My brethren, shall men thus devote themselves to their country, and follow their leaders, whether to live or to die, and shall we not manifest equal devotion to the cause of the Great Captain our salvation ? Do we talk of union ?

Baltimoreans! participators in the scenes of september, 1814; preach to American Christians, beseech you, on the nature and necessity of mion. Remember the bombardment of Fort McHenry, as from the opposite hill-top we watched the range of each successive shell, and as it exploded, groaned inwardly as though it were the death knell of some brother in arms; remember, that full ten thousand men were at the san moment pressing with hostile feet our native so and already within a few miles of this devote city; remember, that as we prepared to meet them how every avenue for miles around was crowded by women and children, flying for safety; then, when we saw the troops from Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania coming to our aid, did we ask,
"From what States do they come?" Did we
pause to discuss domestic institutions or local
prejudices? No! the stars and stripes upon their floating banner, bespoke a common country and a common cause; and to preserve the bold Ameri-can Eagle from the British Lion's paws, was the ardent, the common purpose of every patri heart. We heard the inmortal Washington, father of his country, though dead yet speaking,
—United we stand, divided we fall, and shoulder to
shoulder we breasted the storm of war. And
shall we not much rather be united in wielding the

"Brethren! excuse this extemporaneous burst

WHOLE NO. 1835.

of feeling, and these allusions to the battleof feeling, and these allusions to the battle-ground, and garments rolled in blood; they came upon me suddenly with a force that would not brook control. But let me not be misunderstood; I love my country, and were it necessary, should not hesitate a moment to stand forth again in her defence: but I abhor war, and deprecate its recurrence as one of the greatest national calamities—especially a war between Great Britain and the Umited States. Let us strive against it, and pray always that these two nations, now accompliching so much to extend the means of civilization and salvation to earth's remotest bound, may henceforth be delightfully and profitably employed in provoking one another to love and good works."

[Providence Journal.]

CHRISTIAN CONSISTENCY vs. SABBATH BREAKING.

BREAKING.

A FACT.

Colonel S., long my neighbor and friend, was once overtaken by the Sabbath, as he was passing with a loaded team through the town of Ryegate, Vt., then and still very much settled by the Scotch, who were like the Puritans in Sabbath keeping, very scruppilons. Col. S. called Saturday evening at a Scotch tavern, and inquired if he and his team could be kept there one night. The landlord said he could if he "would stay over the Sabbath." Feeling that his funds were very low, and suspecting the landlord as aiming over the Saboath. Feeling that his funds were very low, and suspecting the landlord as aiming at a large bill, he left, and went on to the next tavern; there proposed the same inquiry and received a similar reply from the landlord, who was also a Scotchman. He urged his peculiar necessities for staying only for the 'night, but only in vain. The landlord could not even indirectly assist teamsters in travelling on the Sabhath sist teamsters in travelling on the Sabbath. With bitter feelings at the landlord's supposed avaricious superstition, he departed and drove on to the third tavern, arriving there at the late hour of 10, cold and suffering in one of the long nights of a post-large minutes and the long nights of 10, cold and suffering in one of the long nights of a northern winter, determined there to stop, whatever might be the conditions. On proposing the same question as twice before, the good landlord, also a Scotchman, said very cordially, he might stay, provided he "would not leave till the Sabbath was ended." Dire necessity thus constrained him to submit and stay.

During the day of the Sabbath, the landlord was uncommonly kind to him in a street, were were the same of a new constrained was uncommonly kind to him in a street.

was uncommonly kind to him, in various ways allowing him to participate in their family comforts, even to sitting with them at their meals, occasionally, as being preferable to the poor teamster's "cold lunch."

As soon as the Sabbath sun was down, the would go on a piece that night, as he was afraid his expense money would not otherwise help him to reach home, which was another day or two's journey. But Sunday night was a part of the landlord's Sabbath, and he could by no means consent to his going away on the Sabbath; yet he encouraged Col. S. that he would lose nothing by staying till after midnight; after which he should staying till after midnight; after which he should be assisted away as early as he pleased. And thus, he again complied, rising at 2 o'clock in the morning, when without a call, the landlord arose also, and very cheerfully helped him in fixing away with his team, consisting of two yoke of cattle and one horse. On being ready to start, he called for his bill, supposing that, most likely, all apparent favors were charged, and found that the whole bill for himself and team, two nights and a day, was "two and sixpence," N. E. currency, or 42 cents. On paying it he was ashamed of hie cuspicious feelings towards these conscientious Scotch tavern-keepers, and set down this one at least, as a good man, determining to travel one at least, as a good man, determining to travel no more on the Sabbath." Though this was some 35 years ago, he states, that while living as a farmer till now, he has never since attempted to team or journey on the Sabbath.—Evangelist.

VALUE OF EARLY RELIGIOUS IMPRES.

"It is something—may, let philosophers say what they will—it is much," observes Hannah More, "to give Youth prepossessions in favor of religion, to secure their prejudices on its side, before you turn them adrift into the world,—a world is the property of the second o in which, before they can be completely armed with arguments and reasons, they will be assailed by numbers whose prepossessions and prejudices, far more than their arguments and reasons, attach them to the other side. Why should not the Christian youth furnish himself in the best cause with the same natural armor which the enemies of religion wear in the worst? It is certain that, of religion wear in the worst? It is certain that, to set out in life with sentiments in favor of the religion of our country, is no more an error or a weakness, than to grow up with a fondness for our country itself. If the love of our country be judged a fair principle, surely a Christian, who is "a citizen of no mean city," may lawfully have his attachments too. If patriotism be an honest prejudice, Christianity is not a servile one. Nay, let us teach the vent for head of the service of the service one. prejudice, Christianity is not a servile one. Nay, let us teach the youth to hug his prejudices, to glory in his prepossessions, rather than to acquire that versatile and accommodating citizenship of the world by which he may be an initial in Paris, a papist at Rome, and a mussulman at Cairo.

the world by which he may be an infidel in Paris, a papist at Rome, and a mussulman at Cairo.

"Shall the lively period of youth, the soft and impressible season when lasting habits are formed, when the seal cuts deep into the yielding wax, and the impression is more likely to be clear, and sharp, and strong, and lasting,—shall this warm and favorable season be suffered to slide by without being turned to the great purpose for which, not only youth, but life and breath, and being, were bestowed. being, were bestowed? Shall not that being, were bestower: Soan hot that hatten, without which it is imposs, le to please God,"— shall not that "holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord,"—shall not that knowledge, which is the foundation of faith and practice, shall not that charity, without which all knowledge is "sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal," impressed, be inculcated, be enforced, as early, as fundamentally, with the same pushing on to continual progress,—with the same constant re-ference to first principles, as are used in the case of those arts which merely adorn human life? Shall we not seize the happy period when the memory is strong, the mind and all its powers vigorous and active, the imagination busy and all alive, the heart flexible, the temper ductile, the conscience tender, curiosity awake, fear powerful, hope eager, love ardent; --shall we not seize this pressing those principles which are to form the character and fix the destiny for eternity?"

PARENTAL ANXIETY.—The following brief and authentic narrative is affecting:—"I am a father. The best years of my life have been devoted to the instruction and education of my children. I have spared neither time nor expense in their education, and have led them daily to a throne of grace for that wisdom which cometh from above. I saw with delight their youthful minds expand, and watched with delight the bent of their genius. Having qualified them for the profession of their choice. I committed them, with tears and prayers, to the direction and care of merchants of known worth and integrity. Removed from my sight and daily inspection, they now found opportunities of mingling with the gay now found opportunities of mingling with the gay and dissipated. The daily advertisements of the theatre, and the solicitations of their new quaintances, tempted their feet to visit these burial-places of virtue. The sequel I forhear to delineate. It may suffice the reader to know,

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1841.

POOR PREACHING.

It would be hazardous to deny that there is some such preaching. And we will not hold a shield over the head of that man, whose feeble faith, sloth or worldliness makes his preaching poor. We would use a rod rather, though we would be careful that that rod should be a twig broken from the tree of brotherly love.

But there are some causes of poor preaching n found in the preacher. 1. A poor place of scorship is apt to make poor preaching. You cannot look round in some of the sanctuaries of the land with out suffering a chill morally-and a chill physically, if you enter them between November and April Broken panes of glass admit the winds of all dens, and the conflict that ensues between them and the generators of caloric, if there are any, is like that of him that cometh against ter sand with an army of twenty thousand. of these places of worship are enormously large in proportion to the congregation. The preacher must encounter a frightful number of empty pews in search of a hearer. Then there are large tracts of uninhabited territory in the galleries. Cheerless wastes they are to a preacher. There the pulpit, too. Such is its height that the ascending preacher cannot but realize he is leaving the world otherwise than morally. It requires good nerves to keep from being dizzy. Then he must shout down to the regions below that the people may know there is somebody somewhere above them. The exterior of the house never had any ecquaintance with a paint brush, and looks dark and gloomy, as if frowning at such neglect. Many clap-board has long since ceased having any attachment to the sanctuary, and many a shi gle has taken advantage of a fair wind to go pursuit of the deserters. What wonder if yo have poor preaching in such a sanctuary. This but putting like and like together. The unhapp preacher studies his sermon with all the undesir bles of his forlorn place of worship stalking like gloomy ghosts before him. What wonder if their foot prints are seen all over the sermon.

2. Poor hearers make poor preaching. come lingering and late, as if it were a drudger; to come at all. Numbers stop about the churc door to chat about every thing in the creation but religion, till the preacher's voice, commencing se vice, wakes them up to the fact that they are at the house of prayer, and not at the town house ! Some seek the most comfortable place in pews studiously accommodated for repose, and in the very face and eyes of the preacher take their leave of him in the total unconsciousness of deep sleep. Some no disposed of as the last named, examine with curiou eyes every visible object but the speaker, an show vast interest in the rattle of every passing wheel and the costume of every new comer. Some take their dogs with them to eke out a scanty congregation and to give the church officers a chanto exercise their powers in keeping them quiet. Now is there not some tendency in such things to make poor preaching; and would not a prompt and thorough going reform, that should reach every biped or quadruped of the congregation, have some influence in giving a new inspiration to the

3. Poorly paid preaching is likely to be po It shrivels a man up terribly to be traitened about his temporal support. If he must move in the hampers of all sorts of shifts and expedients to make the ends of the year meet, he cannot sail freely and joyously forth on the great sea of truth. He can only play the puny part of creeping along shore. With this kind of care upon shoulders, he cannot rise up to the stature and vigor of a giant. He is crippled and becomes a dwarf. His poor pay makes him feel poor. And it is in poverty of spirit that he undertakes a sermon. His thoughts will have a kue of poverty about them; chance if he does not write his on poor paper, and with a poor pen, and move to the Omega of it. And then he feels poorly pre- yet ignorant of it, that ignorance has no excuse. pared for the pulpit, and what can the result be ye parishioners. Take the lead from his wings— the care from his heart—by promptly paying all him the chance thus to spread his pinions, and see if his joyful and animated enterprise in his work does not stop the cry about poor preaching.

4. The spiritual poverty of the church is a fruitful source of poor preaching. Mind acts on mind. The glowing and animated minds of the saints are so many agents of powerful excitement to the preacher. Their prayerfulness, zeal, unity and their hearts like stones in their bosoms, heavy with fidelity lift his soul upward as on a rising and poworful tide. Their devotedness to God cheers his mind and rouses thoughts that breathe, and puts brethren, be of good courage -- the Lord is with you -good sermons, for the goodness of the saints, enkindling his own, sets his soul on fire, and the sacred flame will be seen as he delivers the messages of the Lord.

The opposite course will be likely to secure an opposite result. A slothful, worldly, stupid church break down the spirits of a pastor. They fetter his ardent mind. They chill and cramp his enterprising spirit. A grand inspiration of preaching Great responsibility rests on those un faithful saints.

Such fallen disciples moreover, are often the first to raise the cry of poor preaching. The preaching may be spiritual, and searching and anctifying, but their moral sensibilities have been benumbed by their worldliness. They are too insensible to divine things, to discern the value of the ministrations they enjoy. They grope, and stumble and cry, "darkness," though it is mid-day. The poverty is all in their own souls, and had they the spiritual and heavenly mind, the true meekness and docility of the gospel, their despised pastor's doctrine would " drop as the rain and distil

Reader, do you think you have poor preaching in your place of worship? Will you not inquire

that may have an unhappy influence on the preaching? May there not be something in the state of your own heart that has an important bearing on this subject? I do not say that any of these things, or all of them justify poor preaching. His is a fearful responsibility who suffers them to do it. But, in a matter of so much interest, it is of the utmost consequence that men be sure they bring the right criminal to justice.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.

Assam. Mr. Bronson has been compelled by Il health to leave his station on the Nagu Hills greatly to the trial of his faith, and the regret of his newly formed heathen acquaintance there. Every thing bade fair for success-no obstacles were thrown in his way by government or people-anhis heart had become deeply interested in their welfare, and they in his. But, he could not stand alone. He had not a solitary brother to help him Strength failed him. It should never be forgotten that Christ sent out his disciples, two by two .-His sister too, who had been but eight months of heathen ground, notwithstanding her vigorous con stitution, sunk in his arms under the disease of the climate, and went home to Jesus triumphantlyleaving this beloved and affectionate brother to

weep as "Jesus wept." THE KARENS. This mission needs addition strength-the field is white to the harvest, but the laborers are few. They are ready to faint in the way, because none come to their help. The boarding school flourishes. The translations are advance ing. The converts are generally steadfast, but lan guishing for want of nourishment-too many of them are scattered as sheep having no shepherd. Famine was threatening the country; 20,000 buffaloes had died in three months, and the price of provisions had risen to three times their usual

BURNAH. The school at Amberst prospers the pupils are from the first families in the place, and me regularly. It is hoped that many of them will become ministers-more useful than foreign missionaries can be. A recent convert of 55 years has been baptized-one of the first settlers of the town, a man of influence, and of considerable education for a native-of retentive memory, firm and unyielding in his character. Others are candidates for baptism, and give evidence of true conversion Excursions into the country villages often bring to light individuals, who by reading the books distrib uted by the missionaries years ago, have been led to the knowledge of the truth.

SIAN. Mr. Slafter finds much to encourage, an some things to try him on his tours of henevolence. These tours are frequent, and give opportunity for personal conversation with multitudes of all ranks and the distribution of books, and rapid improvement in the knowledge of the language.

GERMANY. Mr. Oncken prosecutes his vario labors with Apostolic zeal, and meets with encouragement as well as difficulties. The Rationalisa of Germany stirs up his spirit as Paul's was stirred. by the idolatries of Athens. He is in journeyings oft, and in perils every where-but holds of even tenor of his way, unmoved by any of those things that flesh and blood recoil from. He pleads for 40 or 50 missionaries or colporteurs-and, it he lives to plead, in his style of action for a few years, he will have them.

The receipts of the Board for April and May, were \$19,427,56-beside \$5000 from the Bible Society, and \$2,500 from the Tract Society.

MISSION CLAIMS

"Upon these—upon our brethres—the new-bers of our Churches, the responsibility MUST REST."

These are the emphatic words of the Managers of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. They plead, that they do all they can do-they use al the funds entrusted to their care in the most economical and efficient manner possible, to carry out the great work of converting the world to Christ Their plea is doubtless just. And God requires of

them no more. Their situation is an unenviable one Ver it liffers not essentially from that of most or all the Boards of our benevolent societies. All are embarrassed. All are perplexed-and if none of then are "cast down," it is no thanks to thousands on thousands in our churches, who have laid upon them burdens too grievous to be borne, while the touch them not with one of their fingers. The churches have not been left uninformed of the pressing exigencies of these Boards-nor of the oud reiterated cries of missionaries for augmented means of accomplishing their object-nor of the Macedonian call of millions, for help-nor of the command of the Saviour, to give the gospel to every poorly, and with a sorrowful spirit, from the Alpha creature. Their duty is known to them; Or if

But are there not means at command? Are but poor preaching. Unloose this fettered bird, there not resources within the bosom of the church, sufficiently ample to meet all the claims of the per ishing nations, for Divine instruction? Who arrearages, and amply meeting all his wants. Give doubts it? It requires scarcely the shadow of selfdenial-and not a particle of real sacrifice, to replenish every treasury of the Lord to an extent that within two years shall double the present number of missionaries, Bibles, Tracts and schools on heathen ground. And why is it not done? Why are the managers of these Boards carrying their heads bowed like the bulrush from day to day, and them. And at any rate, ever will say to them, upon his lips words that burn. He must preach and if he reduce your army like Gideon's, to 300 men, he will yet give you the victory, if you "go forward." And we would say the same to the missionaries abroad-they shall not labor in vaintheir reward shall not fail-the crown shall rest on their heads, and they shall be glorious in the eyes of the Lord. But not so can we speak, to the who are standing all the day idle, under the walls and hedges of the Lord's vineyard. He commands them to enter and work-to gain the silver and the gold which are his, and then to give them freely and without grudging, where they are needed. And if they disobey, shame and mortification await them. The responsibility is on them. They cannot throw it off. And it is at the peril of being bound, hand and foot, and cast into outer darkness, that they hold back, what God claims of them.

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ALLAHABAD. Mr. Wilson has organized a native church, and 12 persons surrounded the table of the Lord at the first Communion. In the evening of the same day he baptized 18 boys, belonging to the Boys' school; on a former occasion, the rest of the boys and the girls had been baptized. From 80 to 100 persons compose the regular Sabbath

BANKOK. Rev. W. P. Buel reached this city in Sept. last, and was cordially welcomed by the mis maries of the American Baptist Board and of the A. B. C. F. M. It is yet uncertain whether the government will at once permit the establishment f a new station up the country, as had been anticipated. The troubles between Great Britain and China interpose serious difficulties. The American missionaries now number twenty-two in all, and reinforcements are expected shortly to each of the three missions. The Chinese, who form one large proportion of the population, are objects of special interest, and each Board has one Chinese ssionary.

CALCUTTA. The Board are prevented from establishing a mission in this city of Polaus, only by the want of means. Within 20 miles of the entre of that city there is a population of 2,000,-000, and in the city itself from 600,000 to 800,000 collected from almost every Asiatic tribe.

A reinforcement of the India missions, will sail for Calcutta, D. V. about the 1st of August

PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS. (Foreign. The Presbyterian church has now under her ca in the foreign field, 57 laborers, sent from her own bosom; 23 of them are ministers of the Gospel. She has also eight native assistants. The mission stations are established in five different heathen nations, and printing presses, schools, and infant churches are in operation in all of them. The Receipts of the Board the last year, including balances, legacies, &c. were \$67,081,58. Expenditur ess by \$276,76. Of the expenditures, \$11,350,83 were for agencies, salaries of officers, Printing, and Miscellanies. This was doubtless necessary-but it is to be lamented that one sixth of the funds of the Board must thus be expended.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S BOARD OF MISSIONS Home.)-The last year 272 missionaries were employed, in not less than 700 Congregations and issionary districts, scattered over twenty-three of port more than 20,000 church members within the helds of their labor, of which 1800 have been added during the year, on examination, and 1300 on certificate. 50 new churches have been organized, and more than 60 houses of worship erected. Of Sabbath Schools there are 500, with 3000 teachers, and more than 20,000 scholars. 300 Bible and Catechetical classes have been reported, with more than 6000 learners. Family visitation, after the good old custom has been extended to more than 20,000 families. The spirit of benevolence has been widely awaked by the missionaries, and the the cause of Temperance promoted. Revivals are reported in several of the churches, characterized f a revival spirit, the word preached has been listened to with attention and interest.

TEACHER'S SEMINARY, ANDOVER This Institution, designed to afford the means thorough scientific and practical education preparatory to the profession of Teaching, and the va ous departments of business, was opened in 1830. Large appropriations have been made by the Trustees to increase its advantages, and diminish the expenses of the students. A substantial stone commodation of 200 students. A Boarding house so, and a farm under good cultivation, and six other buildings large enough to accommodate from 70 to 100 students have been supplied. The Institution possesses a sufficient philosophical apparatus, an extensive cabinet of minerals, illustrative draw ings, and a library of 850 volumes, open to all the

The prescribed course of study occupies three years, and is much like that of the Colleges, exepting the ancient languages. Beside the regular ons, courses of scientific lectures are givenweekly exercises are had in composition and decamation. Sacred music is taught. Familiar lecures are given on the subject of teaching-and arrangements have been made for instruction in seientific and practical agriculture. The object is, to furnish a thorough course of mental discipline, by pursuing, in addition to the common branches of atural History, Physiology, Botany, Chemstry, Mineralogy and Geology; Mathematics, Natural, Mental, and Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, &c. The experiment of sustaining a school of this elevated character has proved eminently successful. More than a thousand students, fro ore than 20 different states and provinces, have vailed themselves of its advantages to a greater or

ess extent. A preparatory department, or model school is stablished in connection with the Institution, for boarding establishment is usually from \$1 to \$1,40, never more than \$1,50. Tuition, \$22 prannum, in the senior Department. The character of the Institution is decidedly religious, and such as commends it to the entire confidence of community.

The Instructors, are, Rev. Lyman Colman, M A. Principal; Alonzo Gray, M. A.; Wm. H. Wells, James B. Richards, and Horatio Merrill.

The graduating class has eight members. The enior class, for the ensuing year, 16: Middle class, 21: Junior class and General department, 74; Preparatory department, 48-Total 167.

The Hon. Samuel Hubbard, L. L. D. is President of the Board of Trustees, and eleven other gentlemen of high character are associated with im .- Were the superior advantages of this Seminary more extensively known, and justly appreciated, its halls and other apartments would be more

PROTESTANT SOCIETIES

It may not be generally known, that there are two Protestant Societies in New York-one the American Protestant Reformation Society," established several years ago-the other the "American Protestant Union" instituted in May last. The Rev. Alonzo Welton who was formerly an Agent of the first Society, is now Agent for the latter one, and has recently been in Boston soliciting nations for the promotion of its objects. Since Mr. Welton's return to New York, the Secretary of that Society has sent us an account of its organization, with a request that we would publish it-it is as follows:-

AMERICAN PROTESTANT UNION .- At a meeting

Resolved, unanimously, That this Association | the annise, and the cummin, are fully tithed, the ican Protestant Union. The object of which shall be to preserve for ourselves, and secure to posterity the religious, civil, and political principles of our country, according to the spirit of our ancestors, as embodied and set forth in the Declaration of Independence, and the Federal Constitution.

After the reading of latters from several gentle.

Pendence, and the Federal Constitution.

After the reading of letters from several gentlemen apologizing for their necessary absence, but approving of the design, the meeting proceeded to adopt a Constitution, and elected the following of-

adopt a Constitution, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

S. F. B. Morse, President.

Vice Presidents.

Dr. T. E. Bond, Sen., Charles W. Houghton, Henry F. Talmage, Jesse Odell, Rev. E. Mason, Horace Holden, Wm. R. Thompson, Treasurer.

Elias Nexsen, Rec. Sec.

L. D. Chapin, Cor. Sec.

Directors. Directors John Redfield, Isaac P. Whitehead. F. Davis Allen,

Rev. J. Linsley, Rev. E. Hatfield.

Rev. John Crawford, Henry Adriance, Rev. S. D. Burchard,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Dr. Galen Carter, E. C. Gray, John Harper, Geo. B. Alvord,

Geo. B. Alvor. D. G. Taylor,

THE AMERICAN ECLECTIC. July, Vol. II, No. 4. Boston: Whipple & Damrell. The first article, on "Hallam's Introduction to the Literature of Europe" is selected from the British and Foreign Review, and contains the best analysis of the work which has appeared. "Few works, in any language," say the Editors, "are so worthy of careful review and commendation.'

Article II, on the "union, commercial, social and legislative, between England and Ireland," is from the Colonial Magazine, and is drawn out by the attempt now making for a repeal of the Legislative Union-the writer aiming to refute the allegation, that the commerce of Ireland has been ruined by the Union of 1800, which annexed the legislature of Ireland to the Imperial Parliament. He exposes the events which led to that union, and our States and Territories. The missionaries re- furnishes statistics of the commerce of Ireland, at different periods before and after the Union.

Art. III, is upon the literature of Ancient Greece. from the London Eclectic Review The work a viewed, is the first volume of Prof. Muller's " History of the literature of Ancient Greece.' the Reviewer carries a masterly pen.

Art. IV, is a continuation from the last No. of the views taken of "the Emperor Nicholas and the present government of Russia," by the "British and Foreign Review." So gloomy a picture of the vast empire of Russia cannot be co without most painful emotions-nor for the credit Monthly Concert as far as practicable observed, and of human nature, or the safety of our own prepossessions, are we disposed to yield implicit dence to all the allegations of the Reviewer, howby deep and silent solemnity; and in the absence ever substantiated by plausible and plenary documentary evidence.

Art. V, from the London Quarterly Review, gives us the "Inedited Memoirs of a Russian Minister of State "-or rather, as the editor corrects the title, "Memoirs-by the Russian Minister of State "-he being the author, not the subject of the memoirs. Admiral Chichagoff is the uthor, and has given here a rapid glance at some of the causes and reasons of the present mysterious state of things in Russia. The picture he draws of his country and its government affords little if building has been provided, large enough for the ac- any relief to the heart pained by the revolting details of the preceding article.

Moses and the Geologists," from the Monthly Review, is but a brief but instructive production, furnishing an outline of the arguements n either side of the question, as to the consistency of geological facts with the Mosaic account of the Creation and Deluge, and stating the points of

objection to the modern claims of geology.

Art. VII, is entitled, "Scotch Ecclesiastical Affairs :- the Kirk and the Courts," and is taken from the London Eclectic. It gives a brief but uncontroverted statement of the history of the controversy now raging between the kirk and the civil courts of Scotland, -on the subject of patronage -a over the world.

Art. VIII, discusses the subject of Cold-its nature and phenomena; and is selected from the Polytechnic Journal-rich in facts, mostly well

Art. 1X, Origin, Progress and Decline of Icelandie historical literature-Part II, translated by G. heard an interesting anecdote, illustrating this prin-P. Marsh, Esq. chiefly interesting to antiquarians ciple. A poor, aged, and infirm lady, in a country

Art. X. "Homer and his Philosophy." is an the French Reviews, and will yield high gratifica- of great stupidity, she became exceedingly troution to literary taste.

Bibliographical Notices-Select list of recent publications.

CAUSES OF THE DECLINE OF DOCTRI NAL PREACHING.

Thus the Rev. Mr. Cooke entitles his sermon, preached before the Pastoral Association of Mass. May 25, 1841. Having been prevented from hearing it by uncontrollable circumstances, and not meeting with it till now from the press, we seated ourselves for its perusal, with as much of the coolness of the author as we could command, with our different temperament, and July atmosphere. And not lived in vain. from all we had heard, pro and con, from various quarters, of the merits and demerits of the serme t had become quite a settled matter with us, that to do any sort of justice to the community, on our editorial bench, we must turn up our sleeves, and whet the knife, and prepare for the solemn execution of a cold blooded assassin of his brethren. But luckily for ourselves at least, no such dire necessity s laid on us. Instead of laying violent hands on the offender, as he himself has often done on flagrant criminals, we are rather disposed to say, "Well done, brother Cooke"-and to believe that the Judge of all, will pronounce the same sentence. Sentences there are which see would perhaps have omitted-or expressions that might have been softened without loss to his argument, and with advantage to his object. But, every man to his own taste. We love the frankness that bolts out the truth without fear, and admire also, the tenderness that sympathises with the sufferer under the knife If he labors under misapprehensions as to the character of the current literature of the day-or, as to the incidental evils of our Theological Seminaries AMERICAS PROTESTAN a meeting of citizens held on Wednesday evening, the 20th inst., in the Methodist church in Greene street, for the purpose of forming an Association, or general union of Protestants opposed to the perversion of in the State, who sympathise with him, will be the purpose of forming an Association, or general union of Protestants opposed to the perversion of the Common School Fund to sectarian purposes; the subjugation of our country to the control of the subjugation of our country to the control of the Pope of Rome and his adherents, and for the presume the property of th ought to be told, till believed in the right quarters, that there are serious alarms extensively felt, as to the altimate results are serious alarms extensively felt, as to

veightier matters of "doctrinal Theology" injudiciously neglected. If the impression be a false one, it can easily be corrected-and if true, the source of it ought to be reached. Nor is it kind to impute such an impression to sheer ignorance, nor to burning jealousy, much less to malicious in-

tent. Theological Seminaries, Sabbath schools, Revivals, and religious literature have no warmer in Boston, during the ministry of Rev. Dr. Griffin friends nor more steadfast supporters, than in the A young man was found in the market, wh large class of ministers who sympathise with Mr. Cooke. They rebuke, because they love—they chasten, that they may save—they pull out of the he wanted. He was taken to the Glass House. fire, because they have compassion, and hate even the garment spotted by the flesh. It has been suggested, that the sermon would be reviewed by ome who thought it exceptionable. We wish it but not liking the prospect before him, he deserted might be so. A thorough and dispassionate discus- and got on board a vessel, which brought him to sion of points so intimately connected with Zion's this country. They told him he must go to work prosperity, could not fail to do good, and unite the and support himself; and he went into the hearts of brethren more firmly. We ought to add of a baker. After some time when he had acquired that Perkins & Marvin are the publishers of the a little knowledge of English, he wandered into

THE "NEW ENGLAND PURITAN"

This our fellow laborer in the cause of Puritanm, has now enlarged its name, the size of its sheet, and perhaps somewhat the amount of its matter, certainly, a portion of its type. It has also two proprietors, three editors, and a goodly number of correspondents. We welcome it most cordially to the field of our common labors, and wish it good success in defending truth against error, whether in matters of doctrine, and discipline, or godliness and morality. It has planted itself by our side without consulting us indeed, as it had a perfect right to do-and the fair inference is that our humble labors have not met, either in amount or quality, the wishes of some of our Christian friends That our imperfections are many, we know full well, and deeply lament; but forgetting the things that are behind, we still press toward the mark, for the prize of public approbation—and are resolved that no effort on our part shall be wanting, and no He was told that he was not qualified-that he expense spared, to render the RECORDER what it ought to be, what its friends wish it to be, and what it has always been our aim to make it. It is possible, that we shall not coincide in opinion on all matters with our brethren of the Puritan, or their orrespondents-but aiming to " hold the truth in love," we shall not fail, intentionally, to exhibit always that Christian courtesy which should characterize those laboring in a common vocation.

We do not think it necessary, at present, to enlarge our own sheet. The experiment once made, has satisfied us, that "the public good" does not require it, nor the exigencies of the case demand Whenever such an axpedient however shall be deemed desirable by those who are better judges than ourselves, and the extent of our subscription will justify it, it will give us pleasure to adopt it. In the mean time, it will be our aim to carry our system of condensation as far as will consist with propriety, and to communicate to our readers the leans, where he died. earliest and fullest information on all topics of inerest presented on the current of passing events.

We speak not of ourselves at all, without reluctance. But in present circumstances, we are con- thousand miles, he had made it a point to seek a strained to do it, though it may savor somewhat of pious people on board public conveyances, and boasting. In this however, happily or unhappily, we are not without sympathizing friends, through- ways found religious people; and had succee out the whole extent of the Editorial corps. It is a in having religious services on board the stea mmon privilege, rather than a special immunity that we claim in the case-and it is certain that no portunities of speaking a word in season to ; What we can, we shall do for God, for Zion, for with apparent good effect. We have no doubt, readers, and last and least, for ourselves. religious persons, when travelling, will pursue With these impressions and purposes, we joyfully similar course, they will find their own hea shake hands with our fresh clothed brother, the greatly cheered and animated by the frequen Puritan, and proffer to our own patrons and friends the renewed assurance of our best efforts to render were, not long since, conversing with a young in our weekly visits to them both welcome and re- who has travelled much in the West, who is

SHORT ARTICLES.

INFLUENCE .- Every one, even the most obscure controversy with which we are concerned only as . has some influence; and no one knows with what the sworn friends of religious and civil liberty alike, great events his influence may be connected. The hole history of the children of Israel was determined by the direction given a wandering youth, by a man in the fields of Shechem; and the straying of a few asses was the means of showing to the prophet Samuel the man whom the Lord had chosen to be king over Israel. We have recently town in New England, became very much distressed to think that she was doing nothing for her Masble translation by the Junior Editor, from one of ter. This anxiety increased; and it being a time bled for Zion, and in behalf of sinners; and her man then attempted to explain to him how t The four succeeding articles are-Review of Re- feelings found vent in strong crying and tears, and lads from eight to fourteen years of age-this, views-Recent discoveries in science and the artssadness, inquired the cause. "O," said the old lady, bursting into tears, "What will become of lady, bursting into tears, "What will become of poor sinners?" This roused the feelings of the within a few miles of a Christian city, must awaket other, and as she mused the fire burned-the flame the sympathies, and call forth the prayers of a thus kindled spread from heart to heart, till it re- Christian heart. sulted in a most powerful revival of religion. At another time, the same person was travelling When this old lady enters her rest, her works will in a steamboat, on the upper lakes. The boat follow her; and as one after another of the converts in this revival, and others whom they may there was no appearance of any human habitate have been instrumental in turning to the Lord, except the fact that there was a great pile of wood shall meet her there, then she will see that she has which must have been put there by somehody.

> UNPROFITABLE SERVANTS .- At the morning orayer-meeting one day last week, the passage of Scripture, "Cast ye the unprofitable servant into outer darkness," having been read, Rev. Mr. Aikin some souls in the vicinity. Accordingly, he to remarked, that unprofitableness was considered a a small boat, and rowing around into a little flicient reason for casting the servant into outer larkness. He thought we were not disposed to think enough of the sin of unprofitableness. The in her arms. On inquiry, he learned that she nan that had one talent was condemned, not for essing but one, but for not improving that. We ought to make this a matter of self-examination, to know whether we fulfil our responsibilities, and do our duty, as well as whether we are guilty of overt acts of transgression. A BRANCH PRAYER MEETING .- In a country own in this State, a morning prayer meeting has

een sustained during the past and present summer, which she solemnly promised to do-he propartly through the influence of a person who is ac- with her, gave her so stomed to attend the morning meeting at Park with many thanks for what seemed to be mi street, who spends his summers there. Recently, loneliness like an angel's visit. t was agreed to continue the meeting as long as there should be three persons to attend. There is one man, who is always at his post at this meeting. land mail, between New-York and New-Hard He is an old man, a native of Africa, who like Jo- has been discontinued. "The regular South seph, was stolen away from the land of his fathers.

Have a stolen away from the land of his fathers.

Have a stolen away from the land of his fathers. He was a servant of General Kosciusko, in the rev- tiser, " has, for some years past, been co lutionary war. He recently remarked, in one of tween New-York and New-Haven, a distanin your place of worship? Will you not inquire whether there may not be causes of it which take from the preacher some at least, of the responsibility? Is there nothing in your place of worship, in the preacher's support, or the state of the church,

God WILL FIND OUT HIS CHOSEN .- A deaco an orthodox church in a town in this state, who is an active Christian, and a respected and beloved man, was once a conscript in Bonaparte's army Not liking the service, he deserted and came to this country; and while residing in the state of New York, became a hopeful subject of renewing grace

An incident somewhat similar to this

to answer the inquiries which were made

he wanted. He was taken to the Glass Hous, service of Napoleon, on his expedition to Russin Park street vestry, and heard Dr. Griffin's lecture The bold and energetic manner of the Doctor, to gether with the solemn truths he attered, took a deep hold on his heart. He went home in great distress. The family inquired what was the matter but he was not inclined to tell. They finally told him if he was sick, he must have the doctor. " don't want any doctor, but Dr. Griffin," he realised "But," said they, "Dr. Griffin is not a phy "I want Dr. Griffin," he replied. "Well, then, they said, "You must go and see him." The young man went, and told the Doctor his story and his feelings, which, when the Dr. heard, he lifted up his hands and said, "Bless God! He will fin out his elect. He will send the truth to them, a bring them where they can hear it." The young man was instructed in the way, and soon gave evi dence of a saving change, and united with the church. Not long after, a company of missionaries were about to go to the heathen, and young Kalen said he must go, and tell the heathen about Christ must have learning first, "O," said he al tell them about Christ. He has saved me, and he can save others, and I can tell them about at His anxiety to do good to the heathen was so great give him his board, and let him go to sol what he could make. While at school, he hear of a company of missionaries about to embark at Newburyport, and he said he must go. His friends endeavored to discourage him; but he set off or foot to Newburyport. What reception he met there we never learned; but he returned to Boston, and resumed his studies. But, not showing such evi dence of talent as would justify his fr couraging him to proceed, they persuaded him engage in his business of baking. He began t carrying his bread around in a basket. After he got a wheelbarrow-then a handcart-and after wards a cart. At length, he went off to New Or

brace opportunities of doing good. He had boats, in most instances. He had also found doors which the Lord will open to them W ways looking out for an opportunity to ben souls. He always goes armed with a parcel sion, he attempted to hand a tract to a man wh he met on horseback; but it fell on the groun The man got off his horse, and took a st turned it over, to see first whether he might sa touch it, and then picked it up and rode off. from St. Louis, he came to a solitary cabin, which he entered, and found a half-breed tra who had been a number of years engaged in ing beyond the rocky mountains. He made my inquiries, which the man answered as well could in broken English, respecting his ployment, &c. He then asked the man if he ver heard of Jesus Christ. "No:" the uran Me never heard of such a man." The young go sleep over Rocky Mountains"

Doing good in JOURNEYING .- We heard a gen

tleman remark that in a recent journey of se

number of the passengers landed, & enjoyed a rand among the wild scenery; but this young man wa not satisfied-souls were the objects which nearest his heart; and he thought there mus discovered a log cabin. Into this he entered. found a well dressed, genteel lady, with an it from the city of New-York, where she had en ed religious privileges, and had often been se ly impressed. She had married, and gone West, with her husband, and after rest eral places, they had come to that lonely pl where they were entirely cut off from te privileges, and almost from the society of hun beings. He pressed upon her the important immediate attention to the converns of her so me tracts and left her in

SARBATH MAILS -It appears that the Sund re willing to transport it six days in the week

was made by the late onveyance of the York and New-Have veyed on other days The Postmaster Ger newal of the mail ment with the boat clude the conveyance well as on the other offer received for thi num, while, for the same proprietors were service for less than ! ter General has declin price for the service, ontract has been m

JULY 30

This information Christian community in public sentiment, in With this state of Courier are not satisfi imation, to have one are too driving to let dictates of Nature and former proposes to re days in the week, bet Haven, by land, at an about \$15,000. Whe not, we have no me pense will be at any comparison with the the week. The Cou rating Mr. Postmast hinks was never made demagogue. It remai people, a large propor anctity of the Holy an enormous tax for cravings of a few vora

The Liponian Societ o erect on the College ing for Society purpo valuable library, which 400 volumes, and is in every year. To acco meeting of the Society the 17th of August, livered by J. W. Andre and a Poem, by N. P. The Fourth of July

ngton by a Sabbath se Key, Esq. late District dience generally, in a Rev. John C. Smith hurch, addressed the c affectionately; after wh the Sandwich Islands, a pertinency and force, formed by their respec and the world.

M. Guizot, the French surprise at the conduct the Artemise who invade and asked, where is that

Dr. Bunsen, a minis been charged with a sper London, for the purpose effectual protection fro tian powers, for the Chri under the consideration England.

A Temperance Conver land, Me., of the delegate cieties in the Western D nearly 200 members, besi of the cause, who were Convention and partici Among the speakers on Mr. Whitman of Portland timore, Mr. Colver and Mr. Condit of Portland, solutions relating to the from past success and ti ensure an universal trium presented, discussed, and

siderably enlarged, and appearance. It is conduc and cannot fail to exert : as its circulation extends wishes for the success of The late General Asset

The " Halifax (N. S.)

church, Scotland, has sol rs of Strathbogie noch from the office of intumacy and disobedi and laws of the church.

John Gladstone, Esq. F. built a church at his o bout building another thousand sittings, of which commodation of seame infirm poor. He will er he whole cost will be £ mificence are equally ra

The Lieut. Governor a recent meeting of sciety, stated that the which the great experime the West Indies had b vas to be attributed to the

tres among the black pop Gould, Kendall, & Line publish by subscription, ment, containing the G iman, the vulgate vernan version of Martin Le Diodati, the English ver the French version of Davi on the several versions, and to be edited by James work is expensive, and v ess a "limited subscriptio roposal is strongly rec CART and EDWARDS of idge, SEARS, HACKETT, ewton Seminary, and P Middlebury College. It is Gavenient quarto volume tyle as to form one of the

The Spaniards have struc-ery, by refusing to allow ope's bulls, briefs, rescripts which have not had the fiat ent. And the governmen of the " Society for the Pro and enjoine on the authorit bling, and stop the circulation

published in this country

gretted if the plan fails thre

JULY 30, 1841.

as on the other days of the week. The best

received for this service was \$20,000 per an-

m, while, for the other days of the week, the

ame proprietors were willing to perform the

General has declined paying so extravagant a

ice for the service, and in consequence, no new

This information is deeply interesting to the

public sentiment, in respect to Sabbath travelling.

With this state of things, the editors of the

Baston Daily Advertiser and of the Boston

ourier are not satisfied. It won't do, in their es-

mation, to have one day without a mail. Times

too driving to let the news-carriers observe the

tates of Nature and the command of God. The

per proposes to remedy what in his sight seems

he a great evil, by having the mail carried seven

s in the week, between New-York and Newby land, at an expense as he estimates, of

unt \$15,000. Whether his estimate is correct or

nse will be at any rate, out of all proportion, in

nparison with the Steamboat mail six days in

week. The Courier satisfies himself with be

ng Mr. Postmaster Granger soundly, who he

uks was never made for anything but a political

emagogue. It remains to be seen, whether the cople, a large proportion of whom believe in the

metity of the Holy Sabbath, will consent to pay

enormous tax for its violation, to satisfy the

The Linonian Society in Yale College, proposes

erect on the College grounds a fire proof build-

ag for Society purposes—particularly to secure its valuable library, which now contains more than 7,-

taivalumes, and is increasing by several hundreds

ery year. To accomplish this object, a general

a 17th of August, when an oration will be de-

vered by J. W. Andrews, Esq., of Columbus, Ohio,

The Fourth of July was distinguished in Wash-

gion by a Sabbath school celebration. Francis S.

Esq. late District Attorney, addressed the au-

are generally, in a style of superior eloquence;

efectionately; after which, Rev. H. Bingham, from

Sandwich Islands, and Mr. Southard, President

the Senate, addressed the assembly with great

minency and force, each in their own style, as

ned by their respective relations to the church,

M. Guizot, the French minister, has expressed

Artemise who invaded the Sandwich Islands-

asked, where is that \$20,000 he took from the

Dr. Bussen, a minister of the Prussian Court has

en charged with a special mission to the Court of

adon, for the purpose of securing permanent and

ual protection from the five great Chris-

powers, for the Christian population of Syria, last Mohammedan oppresssion. Such a measure

Condit of Portland, and Mr. Ryder. Various

are an universal triumph of Temperance, were

sented discussed and unanimously sustained.

The "Halifax (N. S.) Guardian " has been con-

erably enlarged, and otherwise improved in its

serance. It is conducted in an excellent spirit.

cannot fail to exert a salutary influence, as far

its circulation extends. Its editor has our best

mificence are equally rare and grateful.

is among the black population.

The Lieut Governor of New Brunswick. tecent meeting of the Fredericton Bible

ety, stated that the satisfactory manner in

the great experiment of negro emancipation

the West Indies had been carried into effect,

is to be attributed to the diffusion of the Scrip-

Goald, Kendall, & Lincoln of this city, propose

publish by subscription, the Hexaglot New Tes-

ing, and stop the circulation of its papers. Thus

inders ! It has never been restored.

John C. Smith of the fourth Presbyterian

and a Poem, by N. P. Willis, Esq.

of the world.

ting of the Society is called at New Haven, on

ravings of a few voracious newsmongers.

at, we have no means of judging; but the ex-

Christian community. It shows a decided advance

mact has been made."

XXV1. n in this state, who is respected and beloved in Bonaparte's army. rted and came to thi g in the state of New ject of renewing grace. ilar to this occurred try of Rev. Dr. Griffin the market, who was ries which were made, he came from, or what to the Glass House, orkmen, and was found been pressed into the xpedition to Russia; efere him, he deserted which brought him to he must go to work went into the service when he had acquired h, he wandered into Dr. Griffin's lecture. mer of the Doctor, toe went home in great what was the matter; il. They finally told Griffin," he replied is not a physician." lied. "Well, then," and see him." The Doctor his story and Dr. heard, he lifted God! He will find truth to them, or ear it." The young y, and soon gave evid united with the any of missionaries n, and young Kehr t qualified-that he D." said he, " I can saved me, and he Il them about it." then was so great ndividuals agreed to go to school, to see school, he heard about to embark at est go. His friend but he set off on ption he met there

> -We heard a genjourney of several t a point to seek out veyances, and em good. He had aland had succeeded on board the steam had also found opd in season to per heir soul's concerns, elling, will pursue a nd their own hearts led by the frequent pen to them. We ig with a young man the West, who is alrtunity to benefit d with a parcel of iries, on one occaract to a man whom fell on the ground. ed took a stick and ether he might safely rain, a few miles a solitary cabin, into a half-breed trapper, ars engaged in hunt ins. He made many swered as well as , respecting his em-No;" the man said, man." The young eaven, became man the man, "Sun-he to the Last, ains." If nothing deplorable ignorance, an city, must awaker orth the prayers of a

ned to Boston, and

howing such evi

his friends in en-

persuaded him to

ing. He began by

ket. After that

undcart-and after-

ent off to New Or

person was travelling er lakes. The boat lonely place, where iny human habitation, great pile of wood, ere by somebody. A ed,&enjoyed a ramble this young man was e objects which lay hought there must be ecordingly, he took d into a little cove, this be entered, and lady, with an infant learned that she was where she had enjoyoften been serie d, and gone to the after residing in sevto that lonely place, off from religious society of human r the importance of ncerns of her soul, d to do-he prayed and left her in tears, seemed to be in her

ars that the Sunday and New-Haven, e regular Southern ys the Daily Adverbeen conveyed beaven, a distance of boat; but as Sundays, as many are unwilling to Sundays, the boat veyance of the mail e week, more than on for which they days in the week

sequence of this difficulty, an arrangement the Pope is paid in his own coin, by those who as made by the late Post Master General, for the have heretofore been his most liege spiritual subonveyance of the Sunday mails between Newjects. And yet while hated and opposed by those ork and New-Haven, by land, while it was conwho know him best, how tenderly is he spoken of wed on other days of the week by steamboat and how sedulously is his "Holy reputation" de-The Postmaster General attempted at the late refended by thousands of Protestant Americans! awal of the mail contracts, to form an engageent with the boat proprietors, which should in-ade the conveyance of the mails on Sundays, as

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, HARTFORD. 145 stu dents have been under instruction during the year: 16 have been supported by their parents or friends, and 127 by Legislatures and other public bodies The health of the pupils has been remarkably good -only one instance of death having occurred. Angels in heaven look down with delight on this and similar institutions for the relief of afflicted humanity; and God forbid that any be found among men who shall regard them with indifference.

From our Correspondent. COMMENCEMENT AT AMHERST, MASS. I have had the privilege of attending, after several years' absence, the Commencement Exercises at this College. They were held on Thursday of last week, July 22d. The commencement hitherto has been on the fourth Wednesday of August. The change, it is thought, will be beneficial in several respects. The alteration from Wednesday to Thursday should be adopted at all our colleges. It divides the week in a manner much more convenient to distant strangers, who do not wish to be absent from home on the preceding Sabbath, and who are desirous of attending the literary exercises of the day preceding commence-

I was never more struck with the beauty of the country in and around Amberst. The location of this College is certainly unequalled, unless Vermont University be an exception. But we would not exchange Lake Champlain for Connecticut river, nor the magnificent ranges of mountains in New-York and Vermont, for the cunningly wrought hills and mountains which so gracefully sweep around Amherst. Such a locality must, in the progress of time, exert no inconsiderable effect on mind of the student. Holyoke and Sugarlouf, and the verdant fields over which they stand as faithful sentinels, are better teachers of the imagination and taste than any of the lectures of Blair or Allison, or even the columns of Girard College, or of the United States Bank. We doubt whether Ælian would have written his account of the Vale of Tempe, if he had ever stood on the summit of Holyoke, or launched his little skiff down the Connecticut.

I, unhappily, did not arrive at Amherst on Wednesday in season to hear the address which was delivered before the three College Societies, by David Paul Brown, Esq. of Philadelphia. Good judges assured us, that it was a very able and striking performance. His subject was, "Action burch, addressed the children most intelligibly and in the Orator, its Nature, Importance," etc., suggested by the celebrated remark of Demosthenes.

The main part of the address consisted of a series of felicitous illustrations of the sentiment of the Athenian orator. A comparison between him and the Christian orator, who stood on Mars Hill, was beautifully executed, and showed a fine appreciation of character. Mr. Brown's oratory is apt and prise at the conduct of La Place, the Captain of graceful.

In the evening, the Rev. John Todd of Philadelphia, addressed the Society of Inquiry on some of the leading characteristics of the New-England character. His style of writing and speaking is marked by masculine energy, point, and a kind of quaintness or honest simplicity which at once arrests our attention. Some of the qualities of the Anglo Saxon character, on which the speaker enlarged, were independences, onterprize, incellingence, Christian benevolence, etc. In the course of the address an interesting comparison was instituted between Boadicea the British queen, and Mrs. Judson the American Missionary. At the close, occasion was taken to impress upon the members of the Societies, some of whom are now entering upon the active scenes of life, the indismarked by masculine energy, point, and a kind of st Mohammedan oppresssion. Such a measure larged, were independence, on terprise, intelligence, Christian benevolence, etc. In the course Me., of the delegates of the Temperance Soes in the Western District, was composed of 200 members, besides numbers of the friends the cause, who were invited to sit with the vention and participate in the deliberations. nong the speakers on the occasion, were Rev. Whitman of Portland, Mr. Hawkins from Balsore, Mr. Colver and Mr. Shepard of Boston, solutions relating to the encouragements arising m past success and the measures called for to

covered in the hearers no signs of impatience, and no lack of interest. I was glad to see a number of distinguished strangers present; among whom were Govs. Davis and Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Pierce were Govs. Davis and Armstrong, Rev. Dr. Pierce
bets for the success of his arduous labors.

The late General Assembly of the Presbyterian limits, Scotland, has solemnly deposed the seven limits of Strathbogie, and Mr. Edwards of Marsin the office of the sacred ministry, for section the first section. A debate ensued, which section the first section the first section the first section. A debate ensued, which out the first section the first section the whole, the fortification bill under consideration, the question being on striking out the first section. A debate ensued, which out the first section. A debate ensued, which out the first section the mond, Va. were stiting near the chimney down the chimney down the chimney down the chimney down the chimney and tore the clock to section the mond, Va. were stiting near the chimney of their down the chimney down the chimney down the chimney down the first section. A debate ensued, which out the first section. A debate ensued to the whole, the fortificat of Brookline, Rev. Dr. Noyes and Mr. Pierce, professors in Harvard University, etc. If individuals like those whom I have named, filling eminent the first section. A debate ensued, which stations in society, or distinguished for talent and the first section. A debate ensued, which search and the House proceeded to It stimulates the youthful performers, and encour-

following is the order of Exercises.

Music. Prayer by the President. 1. Salutatory Oration in Latin, Edward Griswold Tyler, Hartford, Pa. 2. Disquisition. The Influence of a Nation's Origin upon its Character, Auron Walker Jr., Belchertown. 3. Disquisition. The Value of Independent Thought, Joseph Eaton, Fitchburg. 4. Dissertation. The Hebrew Theocracy, Joshus Sanders Gay, Bridgwater. 5. Oration. The Influence of Christianity on Democratic Institutions, Harrison Otis Howland, West Brookfield. Music. 6. Oration. The Harmony of Science and Revela-6. Oration. The Harmony of Science and Revela-tion, Noadiah Smith Dickinson, Amberst. 7. Distion, Noadiah Smith Dickinson, Amherst. 7. Disputation. Is the present Age too Incredulous in regard to Discoveries in Science? Samuel Howe Alfen, Ware, Francis Vergnies Tenney, Boston. 8. Oration. The False Estimate of the Legal Profession, Prospect Kimball Hutchinson, Plainfield, Con. Music. 9. Oration. The Influence of a Belief in Immortality upon Intellectual Progress, William Ware Howland, West Brookfield. 10. Dissertation: The Fee Banking System. "Sahin McKinney." beadd, Kendall, & Lincoln of this city, propose by possible by subscription, the Hexaglot New Testing of Dissertance of the Hexaglot New Testing and the Committee of Dissertance of Disse

enjoins on the authorities to prevent its assem-& and stop the circulation of its papers. Thus

Smith Dickmson, Samon Sanders Gay, Charles Grosve-Richard Ely, Joshua Sanders Gay, Charles Grosve-of trivial import.

nunciation. There were but very few deviations from good usage. Even the incorrigible been was not generally pronounced, as if it were the abbreviation of Benjamin. I did not like to hear the third syllable in Galileo disturbed. Its emphasis has become venerable by age, and should not be lightly tampered with. The sentiments of the various compositions were characterised by uniform correctness, and many of them by a gratifying maturity of thought. The Salutatory in Latin was well pronounced, and by its sly inuendoes and transparent allusions, contributed much to enliven well pronounced, and by its sly inuendoes and transparent allusions, contributed much to enliven the performances. If there was any objection in the exercises generally, it was in the want of wit, caricature, or something of the kind. The Boston Committee on animal magnetism, furnished a capital opportunity in one of the discussions. The valedictory oration was written with great beauty and elicitory oration was written with great beauty and particular to a proposition or the written with great beauty and elicitory oration was writt

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

MISTAKE CORRECTED.

In that part of the narrative of the state of Religion in Massachusetts relating to Worcester Central Association, published from the minutes of the Mass. General Association, in the Recorder some two or three weeks since, a respectful notice is taken of Leicester Academy. But by some mistake, which it seems difficult to account for, the number of pupils was put at 62, or 63; whereas the average number for each quarter during several various. or pupits was put at 02, or 03; whereas the average number for each quarter during several years past has been considerably more than 100.

The Catalogue for the year 1840, presents the following Record:

"Classical Department, 114

"Classical Department, 114
English, 184
Whole number, 298
Average attendance each term, 119."
The public may feel assured that this ancient, and well endowed Institution with its four permanent, experienced and able teachers, is fully entitled to the confidence and the confidence and patronage which it en-While Leicester Academy is a classical injoys. While Lewester Academy is a classical in-stitution of the first order, it is pre-eminently, though not in name, Ateacher's seminary. And what the Christian parent will regard as still more impor-tant, its religious influence upon the pupils has been such as God from time to time has owned and blessed.

L.

Messrs. Saxton & Pierce, No. 133 1-2 Washington St. are about publishing in pamphlet form the recent correspondence between the Rev. Messrs. Fairchild, and Lothrop, together with all the most interesting communications which have appeared in the Boston Courier and other papers, in relation to the South Boston Ordination.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

nstalled, at Plainfield, on Wednesday, July 21, as Pastor of the first Congregational Church and Society, Rev. Ws. A. Hawley, formerly of Hinsdale, Mass.

Invocation and reading the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Darling, of Cummington. Introductory prayer, by Rev. Mr. Reed of Cummington. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Cummington. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Cummington. Charge to the pastor, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Cummington. Charge to the pastor, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Cummington. Charge to the pastor, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Cummington. Thacher, by Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Cummington. Of Hawley. Address to the People, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Goshen. Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of New Jersey. Benediction by the Pastor.—Comm.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

CONGRESS .- Extra Session.

Mr. Green moved to lay the bill on the table ___ with smoke and the smell of sulphur.

Wednesday, July 21 .- In the Senate, The bill to Wednesday, July 21.—In the Senate, The bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, spoke for about three hours against the power of Congress to create a Bank. Mr. Nicholson, then moved an amendment conceding to the States the right of taxing the branches to the same extent as the Banks are taxed. The proposition led to a discussion, and the amendment was negatived. Ayes 21, nays 27. Mr. Walker moved an amendment, prohibiting any loan or discount of a promissory note, and limiting walker moved an amenament, promoting any loan or discount of a promissory note, and limiting the operations of the Bank to the purchase of bills of exchange. This proposition produced also some discussion, when it was negatived. Ayes 9, mays 38.

The amendment having been got through with, the bill was reported, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

land, William Ware Howland, Prosper Kimball Hutchinson, Daniel Kimball, Jabez Baldwin Lyman, Sabin McKinney, Ellis James Newlin, Samuel Junius Parker, Theophilus Parsons Phelps, Thomas Sanderson Russell, Charles Smith, Jr., Frederick Mernick Starkweather, Francis Vergnies Tenney, Edward Griswold Tyler, Aaron Walker, Jr., William Ward Whipple, Alexander Yerington.

The various performances, I can say honestly, were very good. I noticed with particular pleasure what is not a small matter, correctness of profined the process of the creditor against the fraudlent debtor, can scarcely fail to receive a majority of the votes of both Houses of Congress at the present session.

In the House, The word the one relating to the voluntary, and the other compulsory clause. The kind to the voluntary, and the other compulsory clause. The bill contains two features, the one relating to the voluntary, and the other compulsory clause. The samulation is about the voluntary, and the other compulsory clause to the voluntary, and the other compulsory clause. The samulation is confined to merchants, traders, brokers, factors, underwriters, marine insurers, and the likes, and requires that the amount of indebtedness shall not be less than \$2000. Thus a bill embracing those two principles, voluntary and compulsory, guarding too, as it does, the rights of the creditor against the fraudlent debtor, can scarcely fail to receive a majority of the votes of both Houses of Congress at the present session.

with all who meet them.—Corr. of N. Y. Express.

From Liberia.—The New-York Commercial Advertiser has received files of the Liberia Herald to April 26, inclusive. A large portion of the latest papers is filled with an article relative to the differences between Gov. Buchanan, and the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We learn that the long pending difficulties with the Fishmen of Bassa Cove, have at last been adjusted by a regular treaty. The Fishmen agree to pay 1000 dollars indemnification for their aggressions on the colony—250 down, and the rest in three

by a regular treaty. The Fishmen agree to pay 1000 dollars indemnification for their aggressions on the colony—250 down, and the rest in three equal yearly instalments. They consent to relinquish the shave trade, under the penalty of death for haying or selling a slave, and the chiefs bind themselves to give up any of their people who may be found guilty.

Brazil.—It is said to be the intention of the government of Brazil to let all treaties between the empire and other nations run out their time before another be made with any country. The object of this, is, hereafter, to treat all nations alike, and compel England to take Brazilian produce instead of specie, for the \$20,000,000 worth of English goods now imported into the several provinces of the empire. The treaty with Great Britain will expire in 1844; that with this country in 1842.

Rights of Rail-road Companies.—A colored man

Rights of Rail-road Companies .- A colored man Rights of Rail-road Companies.—A colored man named David Ruggles entered a complaint against the agents of the Taunton and New Bedford Rail-road Corporation last week, for having ejected him from a certain ear in which he had seated himself. The cause was tried before the New Bedford Police Court on Monday, at which it was shown that a car was provided especially for colored persons; and that a regulation of the Company prohibited their taking passage in the other cars. The trial lasted two days, and terminated in a verdict for the defendants.

Armed Steamships on the Lakes - Both the British armed steamships, says the Buffalo Commer-cial are now at Chippewa, ready for service. The Toronto passed down the Nagara on Thursday last, and the Minos, with the sanguinary symbol last, and the Minos, with the sanguinary symbol of St. George, flying at the main gaft, vesterday afternoon. The former is the old General Porter, remodeled, and of little account, but the latter is a stannel new craft, that would be an ugly customer in case of hostilities, between ourselves and the Bull family.

Sea Serpent on the Ocean.—The captain of a vessel arrived at Bordeaux from the West Indies states that he fell in on the 3d inst. with a regular sea serpent. It was at least 150 feet long, he says, and presented the unusual energy. and presented the unusual appearance of a line of tubs, but this time had the additional horrification of three enormous fins, and a wide mouth big enough to swallow all who are incredulous enough to doubt the reality of its existence.

Fire on a Railroad.—On Thursday, as the Norwich and Worcester steamboat train was coming to the city, when near Brighton it was discovered to be on fire; the train was immediately stopped and the fire extinguished. The exterior of several aged. It is supposed the fire originated from fric-tion caused by the rubbing of a large pine chest against the side of the crate .- Atlas

Another Warning —A lad named Connety, aged about 13 years, was killed at Albany on Tuesday, in attempting to get upon one of the railroad cars as they were approaching the depot.

Singular Lightning Stroke .- A family in Rich-

It stimulates the youthful performers, and encourages the faculty and friends of the college. The following is the order of Exercises.

Music. Prayer by the President. 1. Salutatory of Cortion in Latin, Edward Griswold Tyler, Hartford, Pa. 2. Disquisition. The Influence of a ford, Pa. 2. Disquisition. The Value of Independent Thought, Joseph Eaton, Fitchburg.

By whole cost will be £5.000. Such instances of the whole harbor, a portion of Boston Bay, and a most delightful range of country for many miles round. The circumjacent hills, intersected with beautiful vales, studded with remantic villas and gardens, and orchards, the rich fertility of soil, and exuberance of culture, are scarcety equalled in any part of the Commonwealth. The towns of Chelsea, Malden, and Medford on the north, Cambridge on the west, and the city of Boston and the beautiful townships of Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Brighton, &c., on the south and southwest, with the windings of Charles and Mystic rivers, pleashe windings of Charles and Mystic rivers, pleas-ngly variegate the charming landscape.—Mer. Jour

The Tables Turned -Some few days back we The Tables Turned—Some few days back we noticed the arrival of the barque Vernon at this port, coupled with the fact of her Cook, Henry Stewart, being in irons, charged with having attempted the Captain's life with an axe. The case has since been brought before Judge Story, at the sitting of the Circuit Court at Cambridge, when it appearing that the party complained of, should in fact be the party complained; the prisoner Stewart was immediately discharged. We learn that he has instituted proceedings against the Captain and Mate for cruel treatment during the voyage, and that they have been held to bail to answer.

Richard Sandford, about twelve years old, the second son of Gen. John W. A. Sandford, of Savan-nah, died recently from a wound received from one of his schoolmates. The unfortunate occurrence is about to undergo a judicial investigation.

Seduction.—In the Franklin Co. N. Y. Court at its late session, Patrick McFarland recovered of John McNulty, a verdict of \$2500. The suit was brought by McFarland for the seduction of his daughter, a girl of 16. The defendant in the case was a Catholic priest, who resided at Hogansburgh.

It is a common saying that there are more preachers than pulpits. In Baltimore they seem to consider pulpits unnecessary, and proclaim theology from the corners of the streets. Fourteen places were advertised where there would be preaching last Sunday.

Edward S. Erving has been appointed Chief Clerk and Cashier in the Post Office of this City, in the place of Leonard Holmes.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. J. Eliot Lillie, of the firm of Lillie & Barnard, of Galveston, Tenas, to Miss Ann H. Dodge, of Boston, In Salem, Mr. Alonzo Houghton, of Boston, to Mrs. Lucy Ann H. Dill, of S.

In Marbielead, Mr. George Johnson, to Miss Abigail Lewis, daughter of the lite Capt. Plvilig Bisson,
In Enfield, James H. Gray, M. D. to Rachel W. Capen, daughter of Leonard Woods, Esq.

In Leverett, 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eastman, Mr. Poster D. Dexter, to Miss Phebe P. Nutling, both of Leverett.
In New Durham, N. H. Mr. Jeremiah B. Bradford, of Charlestown, Ms. to Miss Lydia B. Evans.

In South Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio, Mr. Alexander Williams, to Miss Martha G. Cummings, both of Kirtland.

DEATHS.
In this city, Joanna Field Harrington, the wife of George E.

arrington.
In Newton, Mrs. Martha, widow of the late Rev. James reeman, D. D.
In Natick, on Monday, the 12th inst. Mrs. Moley, widow of the Inte Thomas Coolinge, 84.
In Westborough, July 22, Mrs. Puah, wife of Lewis Put-

and, 24 years.
In Juffrey, N. H. Mr. Abraham Ross, 99.
In New York, Mrs. Frances A. wife of Mr. B. P. Sturgis, 18, formerly of Boston. formerly of Boston.
In Edgartown, Mrs. Hannah Stewart, widow of Mr. Thomas Stewart, 93.
In Heath, Mass. July 20th, Rev. Samuel M. Emerson, formerly of Manchester, 55.
In Newmarket, N. H. Mrs. Drown, 97 1-2.
In Greenup County, Ky. Mr. Aaron Tufts, formerly of Boston, Mass, and for a number of years a resident of New Haven, Com. 48.

The Suffolk South Association will meet, by adjournment, the house of Rev. Dr. Burgess, in Dedham, on Tuesday, Aud, at 9 o'clock A. M.

a, at Section A. sa.

The Tainton Association, will hold its next regular meeting in Raynham, at the house of Rev. Mr. Sanford, on Tuesday, jug. 3rd, at 20thols F. M. J. Chang, Scribe.

Altichor's July 20th, 1811.

Mannor Association.—The Clergymen, composing this Body, are respectfully notified, that their next meeting will be held at the Rev. Mr. Long's, Milford, on Tuesday, the 17th of August, at 3 c'dock P. M. D. Sansonn, Scribe. Addings, July 20th, 1841.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mis The next meeting of the Brookfield Association will be held the bouse of Rev. Frasmus D. Moore, in Barre, on Tuesday.

R the house of Rev. Erasmus D. Moore, in Barre, on Tuesd Aug. 3rd, at 4 o'clock P. M. E. Carpenter, Serb Nouthbridge, July 20, 1841. Notice Correction—The Muddleser South Association account of the stekness of Rev. Mr. Champion, instead of h

Notice Correction—The Middlerer South Accountion, one recount of the sickness of Rev. Mr. Corropon, instead of holding their next regular meeting at bover, will meet in Marthough, at the residence of Rev. Gov. E. Deg, on the first Thesday of August, at 2 o'clock P. M. — John Storrs, Scrube, Holliston, July 15, 1841.

Middlerener College Aleman.—A Special Committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Associated Alumni of this College to invite the attention of members to the next annual meeting,—on the morning of Commencement Day, Aug. 18. A meeting for consultation will be field on Tuesday foreneon, Aug. 12. In view of the new organization of the Faculty, and of the efforts of the Corporation, a plan will be sub-

L. L. TILDEN, Chairman Committee.

Norfolk Cousty Foreign Missionary Society.—The Churches connected with this Society, are hereby notified that its next annual meeting, by Divine permission, will be held in Roxbury, Eliot Church, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. Statements and Addresses may be expected from the Secretaries or Agents of the Board. Cart vis Durark, Sec. Social Bedbam, July 26, 1841.

Gilmannor Theological, Seminary.—The Anniversary of this Seminary will be held on Thursday, the 19th of August. The Examination of the Classes on Worlmeday the 18th, and the expresses of the Rhetorical Society on the same evening. Rev. Mr. Hagden of Boston is to address the Society, Gilmanton, July 17th, 1841.

2 W A WARNER.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- Monday, July 19, 1841. From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At market, 290 Beef Cattle, 25 Cows and Caives, 2600 heep, and 300 Swine.

cep, and 300 Swine.

**Reacts—Ber Cuttle—We quote to correspond with last
**ek: First quality 5.75 a \$6; second quality \$5.55 o, third
ality \$4.4 a.75.

**Lone and Calres—Sales were noticed at \$18, \$23, \$25, \$29, nd \$35.

Sacre—Lots were sold from 1 25 to \$3, according to quality

Sacre—Several lots of Sows at 4 1-2, Barrows at 5c; Pigs

tail from 5 to 7.

Select School in Medway Village,

Select School in Medway Village.

Terro in Common Sugish Branches.

Sayan

Terros in Common English Branches.

Terros in Common English Branches.

In the Higher Branches.

Sayan

In the Higher Branches.

Boan can be obtained suggested to the sayan selection of the sayan sele

AMHERST ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, Aug. 18, and continue eleven weeks. The Female Department will continue under the care of Mas, C. D. Blest, whose long experience in Teaching, and emitime eleven weeks represented with this Institution, afford the surest pledge that the duties of her department will continue to be ably and faithfully discharged.

Mr. W. W. Witterst, a graduate of Amherst College, who Mr. W. W. Witterst, a graduate of Amherst College, who much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected has had much experience as a Teacher, will also be connected himse, it shows also why visit, at all hazards—even in little intermed and proposed possible in the world, or obtain a best but a vickly growth, things, it shows also why visit, at all hazards—even in little intermed and proposed possible in the world, or obtain a best but a vickly growth and in the wild of the narrative are many important moval and relations well adapted to arrest the attention of all plants and youth, and to well adapted to arrest the attention of all plants and relative and possible in the world, or obtain a best but a vickly growth himses in the world, or obtain a best but a vickly growth himses in the wor

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

4. The benedits which my children have received already from the reading of the Companion has more than paid for it. I hope to be able be force the year is out, to get a number of other heads of lamines, or some of their children to take it."

ATKINSON ACADEMY.

ATKINSON ACADEMY.

THE next Term of Atkinson Academy will commence August 17th, and continue until November 5th, when it will be closed with a public examination. The tutton is four dollars for the term. Board may be obtained from \$1,25 to \$1,50 per week. The Institution is under the charge of Mr. Beymann S. Fretchison, who is a graduate, and was for some time a student at the Theological Seminary, Andover. Mr. Spaulding was so happy as to give universal satisfaction the last term, and it is confidently believed, that all who shall seek instruction from him, will be gratified with his fathfulness and success as a teacher.

In behalf of the Trustees,

Atkinson, July 30th, 1841.

3w.

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July 30.

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Gilmanton, July 17th, 1841. 2w A Warren.

Warrent College,—Rev. Charles White acknowledges the receipt of the following donations for Wabash College, Ind.
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this department of Education, will no well resident of system.
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11. July 30.

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ALWAYS De ROAT. The luttle volume shows how Christians are bound to do right, at all horse two intitle things. It shows also in other and the struction of the same specially landing the same prefections well adapted to arrest the attention of all sections minded children and youth, and to inspire them with the same spirit which animated the three captive Jews at Baylon.

Jeges at Nairs.—This little book is in 5 chanters, it also made.

POETRY.

For the Boston Recorder Blessed be God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

Bless God, my soul, thy Saviour praise,
Who giveth comfort to thy days;
Who in the night by angels round, Who in the night by angels round, Safe from all harm gives sleep profound. Bless him, that men conspire in vain, Thy truth and honesty to stain; And when they think the deed is done, Unveils their malice to the sun. Bless him, that murder whets his knife, And lurks in vain, to take thy life; The deadly blows strike their own breast, While peaceful is thy balmy rest. Bless him, that while afflictions come (As come they will-'tis mortal doom;) Thou hast escaped excess of wo, While near thy path his mercies flow. Oh, bless him, bless him-for thy hope, That in no shadows dost Thou grope But, shining on thy pathway, see The light of Christianity. Oh, bless him, that thy mind is clear: Nor blind with joy, nor dimmed by tear: But, trusting in his love, goes on Till thy soul's victory is won! LYDIA .- AcTs 16, 14.

Seller of purple! Listener to the word Brought to thy heart by Silas and by Paul-Baptized with all thy household—thou wast stirred (By the great debt incurred to grace; by all The blessed love which converts have for them Who teach stray feet the way to Bethlehem) To show true hospitality of heart—
To entertain each God-sent, gracious guest—
Unwilling from such benizon to part,
Thy humble dome with such, how greatly blest! Thou wast indeed judged faithful in thy love, And holy footsteps honored thy abode; Nobier, thus sheltering heralds from above, Than proudest hall by proudest monarch trode. W. B.

For the Boston Recorder Lines written for the tomb-stone of Mrs. L-The chain that held her to the earth was strong— For it was knit of heart-strings. 'Mid the veins That lie the closest to his mourning heart

description for the season of the control of the co

der ground for two or three miles, when it reappears in another old wooded crater, consuming the forest, and partly filling up the basin. Once more it disappears, and flowing in a subterranean channel, cracks and breaks the earth, opening fissures from six inches to ten or twelve feet in width, and sometimes splitting the trunk of a tree consethy that its less stand astride at the fissure so exactly that its legs stand astride at the fissure. At some places it is impossible to trace the sub-terranean stream, on account of the impenetrable thicket under which it passes. After flowing under ground several miles, perhaps six or eight, it again broke out like an overwhelming flood, and sweeping forest, hamlet, plantation, and every thing before it, rolled down with resistless energy to the sea, where, leaping a precipice of forty or fifty feet, it poured itself in one vast cataract of fire into the deep below, with loud detonations fearful hissings, and a thousand unearthly and indescribable sounds. Imagine to yourself a river of fused minerals, of the breadth and depth of Niagara, and of a deep gory red, falling, in one emblazoned sheet, one raging torrent into the ocean!

The scene as described by eye witnesses, was terribly sublinie. Two mighty agencies in collision! Two autognist and gigantic forces in ision! Two antagonist and gigantic forces in contact, and producing effects on a scale inconceivably grand! The atmosphere in all directions was filled with ashes, spray, gasses, etc.; while the burning lava, as it fell into the water, was shivered into millions of minute particles, and, being thrown back into the air, fell in showers of sand on all the surrounding country. The coast was extended into the sea for a quarter of a mile, and a pretty sand beach and a new cape was formed. Three hills of scoria and sand were also formed in the sea, the lowest about two hundred

For three weeks this terrific river disgorged itrot three weeks this termic invertising of the sea with little abatement. Multitudes of fishes were killed, and the waters of the ocean were heated for twenty miles along the coast. The breadth of the stream where it fell into the sea, is about half a mile, but inland it varies for the stream water in the little property. from one to four or five miles in width, conforming itself, like a river, to the face of the country over which it flowed. Indeed, if you can imag-ine the Mississippi, converted into liquid fire, of the consistency of fused iron, and moving onward, sometimes rapidly, sometimes sluggishly; now widening into a sea, and anon rushing through a narrow defile, winding its way through migh-

and the highest about three hundred feet.

and the bodies of the whole of the bodies of the whole of the bodies of

Heaven.—Perhaps most Christians have some favorite aspect under which they are accustomed to contemplate heaven. The distinguished Robert Hall, who suffered much from bodily infirmity, and mental excitability, remarked on a certain occasion to the no less celebrated Wilberforce, that the statement of the casion to the no less celebrated Wilberforce, that the statement was most observed by the statement of the case of the c

unobserved, till meeting with some obstruction in its dark passage, when, by its expansive force, it would raise the crust of the earth into a domehill of fifteen or twenty-feet in height, and then bursting this shell, pour itself out in a fiery torget around. A man who was standing at a considerable distance from the main stream, and intensely gazing on the absorbing seene before him, found himself suddenly raised to the height of tener or fifteen feet above the common level around him, and he had but just time to escape from his dangerous position, when the earth opened where he had stood, and a stream of fire gushed out.

[Latter from Mr. Coar.]

Ingerous position, when the case lead stood, and a stream of fire gushea to the lad stood, and a stream of fire gushea to the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood, and a stream of such as the lad stood of the lad stood as the lad stood of the lad s

BRADFORD ACADEMY.

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Product's Glory of Fester's Thomas and the production of the series of the Christian Library.

Product's Glory of the Age; an Essay would be an amount of exceeding There a Thomas that products and the product series.

Fig. 18. E.

Buildings, Merchandise, and other horse to any one Factory Building as Christian that the third of the contraction of the submirable work have been pointed in Great Briain.

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NO. 32

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TO T BRETHREN BELOV

Of the General Ass

conditional and sup We would now it ancestors, and see tered upon the duty children, and the di they prosecuted this pensable. When the ssion, they sou but for their posteri tions broad and de empire, they loo things, as on the thin tions unborn. The the intellectual cub their children and to in praise both of the under God, we are t good that falls to ou brethren, by your wa

fied for remissi

inheritance of your Our Puritan Fathe cherished as their hi Joshua, "As for me the Lord." In some this pious resolution to be neither insince You remember wi he "shall surely be

tion, and all the nati sed in him: for I know shall keep the way of judgment." And we judgment." And we looked what the Ap Christians in respetheir children. " and admonition of the written, not for their were addressed, but al whom the ends of the Consider then, bel

braced in religiousl subjects of God's n this state of mercy tion. In discharging pa

his own appointment them to your hands "take these children And in performing the all, to set them apart dy response from all this is our first duty we do consecrate ther we may inquire, put u cration which Divine pointed?-that toker which God has estal Though under diff church is one; built

and to whom belongs ise of the covenant enant established with who believe. They a faith in Christ Jesus. Abraham's seed, and he ise." Those who, after God, believe on him, blessings promised to covenant of grace was stood at the head of th time in visible form, pious and separated manded him to put up

household the appointed sealed the covenant into When our Lord app

and was going about do disciples for discouragin bringing their little child lay his hands on them tion and the reason he be brought to him, v kingdom of Heaven," jections of those who den of dedication. And, bre ground on which we st offspring to God. For wh ed to his Father, and t was fully introduced by Supper for the Passover day Sabbath; and baptis seal of the righteousness covenant, the Apostle care to repent and be baptise Christ for the remission ise is unto you and your are afar off, even as man are afar off, even as ma shall call." Under the "the promise is to you was under the old; and also unto all that are at even as many as the Lor his kingdom. The prom children. You will not meaning, or unscripture action, while in heart yo to God, to put upon ther us covenant, as he c the first.

Do any of you, dear by upon this subject to mak You will find it by look icular transaction try. When Lydia preaching, he baptized hold. And when the ja was baptised and all his not Christians at this and believing parents so for God by putting up gracious covenant, and of the church unclean? ure from the example while it seems to be sli which God proposed to

Christians at this day ou of the fact, and that you, de it, we assure you upon Credible and well-inform hundred years of the Christice of baptizing the children